

to the species, being already preëmpted by Clarke for a West Indian species, *R. trichodes*, it seems best to treat the plant as a new species, and to designate a type. I have selected as descriptive of the lax to procumbent habit the epithet, "*debilis*" which is taken from a memorandum written in Chapman's hand and attached to a sheet of this species in the Gray Herbarium.

(*To be continued*)

JUSSIAEA Michauxiana, nom. nov. *J. grandiflora* Michx. Fl. Bor.-Am. i. 267 (1803), not Ruiz & Pavon (1802).

A few years ago Mr. Bayard Long sent me for verification a specimen of a very large-flowered *Jussiaea* with the upper internodes of the stem, the veins of the leaves, the long (2.5–5 cm.) peduncles, the hypanthia and the very long calyx-segments (1.5–2 cm. long) all villous-hirsute. This plant, locally abundant on stream-banks in Berks County, Pennsylvania, where discovered by Mr. Hans Wilkens in 1941 and collected by him and by Mr. David Berkheimer, was passing as *J. grandiflora* Michx. and Mr. Long requested verification of the identification. Since Dr. Philip A. Munz had not then published his *Revision of the New World Species of Jussiaea* in *Darwiniana*, iv. 179–284 (1942), I sent the sheet directly to him and it promptly came back, identified as *J. uruguayensis* Camb. Subsequently a second sheet, labeled *J. uruguayensis*, was sent to the Gray Herbarium, this collected by Mr. W. C. Brumbach at another station in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

Thinking, as I often do, to fill a half-hour by interpolating a species into the otherwise completed manuscript of the *Manual*, I got out the eastern North American material of *Jussiaea* and the South American *J. uruguayensis* and, as so regularly happens, the incidental bit of annotation promptly became a problem. The Berks County plant was so unlike the latter species, as shown by many authentic specimens, that search of the covers brought together a number of other sheets quite like those from Berks County: from Salisbury, Maryland (as *J. decurrens*); from Wilmington, North Carolina, the plant originally and correctly sent out as *J. grandiflora* Michx., the identification changed to *J. repens* L., var. *glabrescens* Ktze., and the specimen, *Biltmore Herb.* no. 5547, cited by Munz under the "essentially glabrous"

J. repens, var. *glabrescens*, which has "sepals 4-7 mm. long" (the long-villous-hirsute sepals of the Wilmington plant 1.5 cm. long), "petals 7-12 (14) mm. long", those of the Wilmington plant 2.5 cm. long (also cited by Munz under *J. uruguayensis*); from Savannah, Georgia (type-region of Michaux's species); and a beautiful sheet sent by DeCandolle, through Arnott, to Asa Gray of *J. grandiflora* (identification changed by Munz to *J. uruguayensis*) of the villous-hirsute North American plant "naturalized in river at Montpellier", France. Material from Florida and Louisiana occurs in other herbaria.

Altogether this is a pretty impressive series, closely matching Michaux's description of his *Jussiaea grandiflora* from "paludosis Georgiae, circa Savannah:" ". . . pedunculis calycibusque villosis: foliis integerrimis, . . . superioribus lanceolatis: floribus maximis, decandris". Unfortunately, Michaux's most appropriate specific name must be rejected as preoccupied. It is wholly appropriate that his fine species should continue to be associated with his name. As contrasted with *J. uruguayensis* the newly proposed *J. Michauxiana* has the following distinctive characters; the measurements of the former taken chiefly from Munz.

J. URUGUAYENSIS (see Munz, l. c. pl. xix, fig. 2): flowering stems mostly freely branched; principal leaves narrowly lanceolate to oblanceolate or spatulate, 3-10 cm. long, 3-10 mm. wide (or much smaller); peduncles 1-2 cm. long; hypanthium 7-10 mm. long; calyx-segments 6-13 mm. long; petals 1.2-2 cm. long by 0.9-1.5 cm. broad.

J. MICHAUXIANA: flowering stem simple or sparingly branched at summit; principal leaves oblong-lanceolate to -oblanceolate, 8-11 cm. long, 2-3 cm. broad; peduncles 2.5-5 cm. long; hypanthium 1.4-2 cm. long; calyx-segments 1.5-2 cm. long; petals 2.2-3 cm. long, 2-2.5 cm. broad.

Until I see more evident signs of intergradation than at present appear, I must consider the two species more distinct than are most recognized species of the *Onagraceae*. Although some plants of *Jussiaea Michauxiana* have been misidentified with the glabrous *J. repens*, var. *glabrescens*, the differences are so obvious as to need no discussion.

Jussiaea Michauxiana (as *J. grandiflora*) has been cultivated and obviously can be raised as far north as Pennsylvania. The Berks County plant is evidently a recent adventive, whether derived from cultivated plants we do not know. The species is apparently not native north of North Carolina.—M. L. FERNALD.